SCHLAPARELLI AND LONBROSO ON MEDIUMISTIC PHENOMENA.

Hon In Italy by Savanto of World-wide Fame-Remarkable Manifesedied in Darksess and in Light-The Medium a Woman Celebrated for Her Peculiar Powers-No Trickery Here, the Wise Men Say-Mysterious Forces of the Air Weighed with Steelyards and Reof the Learned Investigators.

MILAN. Jan 31. - A scientific investigation of mediumistic phenomena was recently made in Milan. As some of the investigators were world-renowned, great interest was felt throughout Italy, and the results of the experiments excited much discussion.

Among the investigators were Schiaparelli. he discoverer of the lines on Mars, and Prof. Lombroso of Turin. The majority of the investigators were not believers in spiritualism; each came with his own theory explaining the only one who had no theory whatever concerning them. He had been told by his friend Zöllner, the astronomer, that there was something true in spiritualistic phenomena; of this Zöliner had become convinced during his researches for proofs of a fourth dimension.

The scientific men met in Milan in September last. The medium was Eusapia Paladino. out Europe. She is a robust looking little woman, about 35 years of age. She is married. Her husband is a carpenter and she is an ironer. It was discovered whom she was quite young that she seemed to possess some strange power. No one could understand what it was. When she was asked what she thought it was she said: "How do I know what it is?" The people of the class to which she belonged, being ignorant, ridiculed her: and, as the fatigue of exerting the strange force was very great, she concluded that it was not worth while to exert it. Indeed, she took such an aversion to the mysterious influence that for ten years she never experimented with it. It was only through the insistence of Bigner Ercole Chiajia that she was induced to

Signor Chiaila is a gentleman living in Naples He has been distinguished by the King, and is a man of means. He could hardly be suspected of having dublous motives in bringing Eu-sapia to the attention of people, especially as she does not give public sittings. His motive has been to call her to the notice of scientists.

When it became known that these sittings were being held in Milan, an editor of one of the daily papers published an article in which a humbug, and that the phenomena were produce l by trickery. He professed to be able to explain the tricks, and declared that she could ditions stated by him. Eusapia is an ignorant Aksakow, one of the investigators, answered placed herself at their disposition for a scientific examination of the phenomena, and that as he and some of the other investigators had me from a distance, and had no more time than was necessary for that purpose, they did not wish to be interrupted. If the journalist was able to expose any trickery he begged him do so, and they would thoroughly investigate the matter.

After some delay the journalist explained the phenomena as being performed cleverly by Eusapia changing her hands and feet about in such a way that the two persons holding her believed that they each held a hand and a foot, while they both held the same hand and foot; thus she had the other hand and foot free to work with. The lights he explained as being phosphorus on her fingers. The moving of heavy objects at a distance, the appearance of hands, figures, and the like, he lice. This explanation satisfied the public at large, but seemed to have no effect on the scientific men, who continued their researchare told of what took place at the sittings.

Eusapia in the street, asked her to walk home pla went. At the editor's house the kitchen was brought in and the members of the family seated themselves around it. The table inches, and remained suspended in the air for several seconds. It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and the windows were open. Eusablinds were closed. The room was even then light enough for them to see Eusapia's form distinctly and to watch her movements; however, the usual phenomena occurred—the moving of furniture, noises, appearance of hands, and so on. The journalist was im-pressed, and the next day he took up the defence of Eusapia in his paper. He pointed out the fact that she was in a house where she had never been before, and that no prepara-tion had been made for her coming, as it was unexpected. She was a stranger to all of them, none of the party was a spiritualist, and she could have had no accomplice.



SCHIAPARELLI.

This journalist was known and respected. but in the opinion of the public at large the whole question was odious. One paper even declared that it was against the decorum of the city. The Mayor went to investigate the matter. He attended one of the sittings with the scientific men. These sittings were held in a palace in Via Monte di Pietà, the home of Signor Finzl. The room in which the experiments were performed is the library. The Mayor said that in the sitting which he attended he felt pass over his face a large, damp, bairy hand, which certainly was not the hand of Easapia, though he really could not say

whether or not it was the hand of a spirit. Signor Schisparelli, being asked by a reporter if he believed in the phenomena, said: flow can I say that I believe a thing which I can account for in no way? I should define the phenomena as mediumistic, and I consider them of great interest to science."

Prof. Broferio, who took the 10,000-france rize offered by the Italian Government for the best scientific article of last year, said that he thought the way to explain the phenomena collectively, in the easiest and most probable way, was to call them the work of spirits.

The public at large, with true Italian indifference, said that it was all a thing for scientific men and lunatics; but the report of the investigators was read with interest. Here is their report in part:

REPORT OF THE MEN OF SCIENCE.

In consideration of the evidence given by Prof. Cesare Lombroso regarding the mediumistic phenomena produced by means of smistie phenomena produced by means of Signora Eusapia Paladina, the undersigned met here in Milan to hold with here a series of experiments for the purpose of verifying such phenomena, submitting her to as rigorous observation as possible. We held in all seventsen sittings, which took place in the house of Signor Finzi. Via Monte di Plath, between the bours of 9 and 12 in the evening.

The medium, who was invited to come to these sittings by Signor Assessow, was presented by Car. Chiajia, who was present at

cally a third of the sittings, and concernity during the first and least important part of them.
On account of the agitation made by the press in announcing these sittings, and seeing the diverse opinions of the press in regard to signors Eusapis and Cav. Chistin, it seems well to publish the following brief account of what we have seen and experienced.

Before entering upon the subject, however, it will be well to say at once that the results of the experiments did not always correspond to our expectations. Not that we have not had, in great a hundrane, facts which were apparently or really important and marvellous; but in the greater number of cases it was important in the greater number of cases it was important in the greater number of cases it was important and the same those rules of experimental art which in other fields of experimental art which in other fields of experimental are considered necessary for arriving at sure and incontestable results. Among these rules, one which is most important is to vary one by one the circumstances of experiment in such a way as to isolate the true causes, or at least the true conditions of every fact. Now it is precisely in this regard that our experiments seem to us only too deficient. It is true that many times the medium, in order to prove her good faith, spontaneously offered to change certain details of the experiments, and from time to time introduced such changes of her own accord; but these were concerning circumstances which were of triding importance according to our was which in our judgment seamed necessary, in order to remove every doubt, were either not accepted by the medium or, if they were put into effect, resulted usually in rendering the experiment null, or at least were conducted to results which were not clear.

We do not consider ourselves as having the right to interpret this fact by injurious suppositions, which to make were not true experiment null, or at least were conducted to wish to flax or diefate such conditions according to our own ide

seems to us we have arrived at a degree of certainty.

PHENOMENA OBSERVED IN THE LIGHT—LIFTING OF A TABLE LATERALLY BENEATH THE HANDS OF THE MEDIUM SKATED AT ONE OF THE SENDS.

We employed for this experiment a pine table, I metre 10 centimetres long, 30 centimetres in height, weight 20 pounds. Among the several movements of the table, by which answers to questions were given, it was impossible not to observe especially the motion made during the raps; two legs of the table were raised simultaneously beneath the hands of the medium, without the slightest lateral oscillation of the table preceding, with force, randly, and several times in succession, as if the table had been glued to the medium's hands; a motion more remarkable from the fact that the medium was always seated at one end of the table, and we did not release her hands and feet for an instant. As this phenomenon is produced usually with the greatest case, to observe it better we, on the evening of Oct. 3, left the medium alone at the table, with both her hands above it completely, and her sleeves rolled to the slow. We stood around the table, and the space above it and below it was brightly illuminated. Under these conditions the table raised liself to an angle of thirty or forty degrees and remained in that position several minutes, while the medium held her limbs stretched out and beat her feet one against the other. Then, producing a pressure with our hands upon the raised side of the table, we felt a very considerable elastic resistance. MEASURE OF FORCE APPLIED IN BAISING THE

MEASURE OF FORCE APPLIED IN EAISING THE TABLE LATERALLY.

For this experiment the table was suspended by one of its ends to a dynamometer attached to a rope fastened to a small beam which rested upon two wardrobes. The end of the table being lifted to a height of fifteen centimetres, the dynamometer indicated a pressure of about eight pounds. The medium was scated at that end of the table with her hands completely above the table, to the right and to the left of the point at which the dynamometer was attached. Our hands made a chain upon the table without making a pressure upon it; for that matter our hands could not in any case have acted in any way except to augment the pressure exerted upon the table. The wish was expressed that the pressure should diminish, and soon the table began to raise itself up from the side of the dynamometer. Signor Gerosa, who was watching the indicator, announced these diminutions marked by the successive indications seven, five, three nounds, and then nothing, after which the lifting was such that the dynamometer restod upon the table horizontally.

Then we reversed the conditions, placing our hands under the table, the medium putting her hands not only under the edge of the table, where she would have been able to touch the framework of it and exert an action from below, but placing them underneath the framework uniting the legs. She did not touch this with the palms of the hands, but with the backs of them. Thus, none of the hands could have done other than diminish the tension upon the dynamometer. Having expressed the wish that the tension should increase instead of diminish, very soon Mr. Gerosa informed usthat the indications marked an increase instead of diminish, very soon Mr. Gerosa informed usthat the indications marked an increase instead of diminish, very soon Mr. Gerosa informed usthat the feet of those to the right and to the left of her. TABLE LATERALLY.

of the medium were under the feet of those to the right and to the left of her.

COMPLETE LIFTING OF THE TABLE.

It was natural to conclude that if the table could lift itself, against every law of gravity, on one side it could also lift itself entirely. In fact this occurred. This lifting is one of the most common phenomena with Eusapia, and permits the most satisfactory examination. It is produced usually under the following conditions: The persons seated around the table lay their hands upon it, forming a chain. Each of the medium's hands is held by the hands of those seated next her. More than that, they pressed her knees with theirs. As usual, the medium was seated at the end of the table, the position most unfavorable to mechanical raising of it. In a few moments the table made a movement laterally: it lifted itself to the right and then to the left, and finally raised itself completely, with its four legs in the air horizontally, as if floating in a liquid, to a height of from ten to twenty centimetres, at times from sixty to seventy centimetres, then fell to the floor on its four legs simultaneously. Sometimes it remains in the air several seconds and makes fluctuating movements, during which we can examine thoroughly the position of the feet beneath it. During the lifting of the table the right hand of the medium often leaves the table locked in that of her neighbor and romains in the air above it. Throughout the experiment the face of the medium is contorted, the hands contract, she grouns and seems to suffer, as is usually the case when a phenomenon is to take place.

In order to examine better the facts in question, we withdrew from the table one by one, having discovered that the chain of hands on the table was no longer necessary, either in this or other phenomena. Finally there was but one person left at the table with the medium. That person rested his foot upon both Eusapla's feet, and placed one hand upon her knees. With his other hand he held the left hand of the medium. Her right hand was al COMPLETE LIPTING OF THE TABLE.

Manifestations photographed.

As the table remained in the air for several seconds it was possible to take a number of photographs of the penomenon. Up to this time this had never been done. Three photographic outlits acted at the same time in different paris of the room. The light necessary was produced by a magnesium light thrown on at the opportune moment. There were twenty-one photographs obtained, several of which were excellent. In one of them, the first one made, Prof. likehel is seen holding the hands, feet, and knees of the medium; her other hand is held by Prof. Lombroso, The table is being raised horizontally, which is shown by the space between the extremity of each leg and the extremity of their respective shadows.

In all the preceding experiments our chief attention was turned to controlling the hands and feet of the medium, and as regards them we feel ourselves able to say that they played no part in the phenomena. Nevertheless, for the sake of exactness, we cannot pass over a fact which became evident to us only on the 5th of October, but which probably existed in the previous experiments only. It consists in this, that all four of the legs of the table could not be said to be entirely isolated during the raising of the table, for at least one of them came in contact with the dress of the medium.

CURIOUS PUFFINO OF THE MEDIUM'S SKIRT.

On that evening we noticed that, shortly before the elevation of the table, the left side of the skirt of Eusspias's gown began to puff out so that it touched the table leg. One of us having tried to prevent such contact, the table did not rise as usual, and we found that it did so only when the observer allowed such contact. This is seen in the uhotograph taken from that side, and also in those where the leg in question is visible in its lower extremity. It is noticeable that contemporaneously the hand of the medium is placed on the surface of the table on that side, so that that part of the insule on that side, so that that part of the insule on that lower portion by means of the gown as well as from the upper part by means of her hand. Nothing could be verified as to the grade of pressure exerted by the hand of the medium at that moment upon the table, nor was it possible to discover, the CURIOUS PUFFING OF THE MEDIUM'S SKIRT.

This experiment was very interesting but very difficult, because, as can easily be understood, every movement, voluntary or involuntary, of the medium upon the platform of the scales would cause an oscillation of the platform and also of the steelyard. In order to have the experiment conclusive, it would be necessary that the steelyard, when it had changed position, should remain stationary for a few seconds, to permit one to suspend the weights on the steelyard for measuring. With this hope we made the attempt. The medium was made to sit upon a chair placed upon the platform of the scales, and we found that the weight marked for both was 163 pounds. After a few oscillations there ecurred a decided descent of the steelyard, which lasted several seconds, and which allowed Signor Gerosa to measure the weight immediately. It indicated a pressure of 130 pounds—that is to say, a diminution of 33 pounds—that is to say a diminution of 33 pounds—that say the say th

Often a chair placed for the purpose, not far from the table between the medium and her neighbor, began to move, and advanced toward the table. A remarkable instance occurred during the second sixting. This took place in full light, A chair weighing twenty-five pounds, which was at a distance of a yard behind the medium. approached Sig. Schiaparelli, who was sitting near the medium. He arose and put it back in its former place, but when he was seated again the chair came up to him a second time. I

the floor and held the hem of the dress with his hand, but, ascertaining that there was not the least tension, he resumed his seat. The movement of the balance continuing with much force, Prof. Aksakow got down upon the floor behind the medium, took the dress away entirely from the platform, and assured himself with his hands that there was nothing between the platform and her chair, but the steelyard continued to beat violently against the restraining crosspieces. This we all saw and heard.

PHENOMENA OBSERVED IN COMPLETE DARRNESS WHILE ALL WERE SEATED AROUND THE TABLE, FORMING A CRAIN (AT LEAST DUBING THE PIRST FEW MINUTES!.
The hands and feet of the medium were held

The hands and feet of the medium were held by those sitting next her. In this condition of things the most various and singular facts invariably began immediately to present themselves, which unders full light, we might wish for in vain. Darkness manifestly facilitated these manifestations, which may be classified as follows:

(1) Raps on the table much stronger than those which we heard beneath or inside the table when it was light.

(2) Knocks and blows given to the chairs

tated these manifestations, which may be classified as follows:

(1) Riaps on the table much stronger than those which we heard beneath or inside the table when it was light.

(2) Knocks and blows given to the chairs of those mear the medium, so forcible at times as to turn the chair around, with the person seated in it. At times, the person rising, the chair was taken entirely away.

(3) Flying through the air of different objects, such as instruments of music; percussion and sounding of the same.

(4) Elevation upon the table of the body of the medium, together with the chair in which she was seated.

(5) Apparition of phosphorescent torches of brief duration is fraction of a second; and of sparks or luminous disks, some millimetres in diameter, which sometimes unfolded.

(6) The sound of two hands clapping together in the air.

(7) Gusts of air sensibly felt, like light wind localized in a small space.

(8) Contact of a mysterious hand, either upon the portions of our body, which were covered, or on the uncovered portions, such as the hands and face, in which case one experiences precisely the sensation of touch and warmth which a buman hand produces.

(9) Appearance of one and even two hands stocked against a phosphorescent background or upon a window slightly illuminated.

(10) Diverse things done by such hands. Such as the tring and untying of knots, peacil marks (apparently) left by the same on sheets of paper and in other places, and impressions of such hands on sheets of blackened paper.

(11) Contact of our hands with a mysterious face, which certainly was not that of the medium.

Those who deny the possibility of mediumistic phenomans usually explain these facts by the super and in other places, and impressions of such hands on sheets of blackened paper.

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ELEVATION -- SEDIUM UPON THE TABLE. Among the most important and significant facts we put this elevation, which took place The Spring is your ... most dangerous time!

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she was litted bodily with her chair and placed upon the table in exactly the same position as before, and during the whole of the time her hands were held, and accompanied by the hands of those holding them. On the evening of Sept. 28, while the medium's hands were being held by Prof. Richet and Prof. Lombroso she complained of two hands grasping her under the arms: then, in trance, and in a changed voice, habitual to her in that state, she said: "Now I shall lift my medium up on the table." After two or three seconds the chair with the medium scated in it was lifted not thrown violently, but raised up gently—and placed upon the table, and Signor Richet and Signor hombroso are sure that they did not essist in raising her in any way.

After a discourse in a state of trance the medium announced her descent, and, Signor Finzi having been substituted for Prof. Lombroso, the medium was deposited upon the floor again, with the same case and precision, while both gentlemen. M. Ritchet and Signor Finzi, accompanied the movement without in any way assisting it. They observed the motion of her body and hands, and assured themselves as to the position of the hands. During the descent both of them felt repeatedly a hand which touched them gently on the head. On Oct. 3 the same phenomenon was reteated in analogous circumstances, Prof. Du Prel and Signor Finzi holding her.

Several cases of contact deserve especial notice because of cortain circumstances capable of giving a clue to their possible origin. First of all should be mentioned contact which was felt by persons out of reach of the hand of the medium. Thus, on the evening of Oct. 6 signor Gerosa, who was seated three places away from the medium labout one yard and a halft, she being at one end of the table and Signor Gerosa at the other, having raised his hand to be touched, felt several times a hand selze his to put it down. Persisting in raising his hand, he was struck violently by a trumpet, which was first sounded in the air.

SCHIAPARELL'S SPECTACLES TAKEN OFF. CONTACT.

Schiaparelli's spectacles taken off.

In the second place should be noted contact constituting a delicate operation, ordinarily impossible to be accomplished in darkness with the precision with which it was accomplished. On two occasions, Sept. 10 and 21, Signor Schiaparelli had his spectacles taken off and placed before another person at the table. These spectacles are fastened over the sar by means of two elastic springs, and it requires considerable attention to remove them even in the light. Nevertheless, they were removed in complete obscurity with such delicacy and rapidity that Signor Schiaparelli only became aware of it through noticing that the sensation caused by the contact of spectacles with the nose, sides of the head, and ears, had ceased, and he was obliged to feel with his hands to be sure they were really not in their usual place.

CONTACT OF A HUMAN FACE. SCHIAPARELLI'S SPECTACLES TAKEN OFF.

CONTACT OF A HUMAN FACE. One of us having expressed a desire to be kissed, felt before his mouth the quick sound of a kiss, unaccompanied, however, by the contact of lips. This happened on two occasions. On three occasions it occurred to one of those present to touch a human face having hair and a board. The feeling of the itesh was precisely like that of a living man's face. The hair was much coarser than that of the medium and bristly. On the other hand, the beard seemed to be very fine.

NO LUCE WITH A POURTH DIMENSION OF SPACE.

The celebrated experiments are well known by which the astronomer Zöllner tried to give a proof of the roal existence of a fourth dimension of space. Although we knew very well that, according to the opinion of many, Zöllner may have been the victim of a mystification, we thought it important to try a number of his experiments. If but one of them had succeeded, under proper precautions, it would have repaid amply the trouble and would have given a manifest proof of real mediumistic facts. We tried three of his experiments, namely, the linking of two solid rings, of wood or pasteboard, previously separate; the formation of a simple knot in a cord without an end; the penetration of a solid object from the outside to the inside of a locked box the key of the same to be in the custody of a trustworthy person. None of these succeeded.

In order to arrive at a full conviction it only remained to obtain the most important phenomena, which had taken place in darkness, in such a way that we should not lose sight of the medium. As darkness is so far sable, as it seems, to the production of such momens, it was best to arrange the like such a way that a small portion of the room should be in darkness, while we and the medium should be illuminated. Accordingly on the evening of Oct. 0, we proceeded in the following manner: One part of the room was separated from the rest by means of a divided curtain in order to leave one portion in darkness, and the medium was seated in a chair before the place of division, her arms, hands, face, and feet being in the lighted portion of the room. Echind the curtain a small chair was placed, with a bell, at a distance of about a half a metre from the medium, and upon another chair further away was placed a basin filled with damp clay having a perfectly smooth surface.

illied with dampeiny having a perfectly smooth surface.

In the lighted portion of the room we formed a circle around a table in front of the medium. Her hands during the time were held by those soated next her, signor Schianarelli and Dr. du Pret. The room was lighted by a lantern with a red glass, placed upon another table. It was the first time that the medium had ever been subjected to this test.

Soon the phenomena began. By the light of a candle not having a red glass over it, we saw the curtain puff out toward us. Those near the medium, placing their hands upon the curtain, felt resistance to their touch. The chair of one of them was pulled violently; then five loud raps were heard on it, which is the number signifying a request for less light. At this we put out the candie and lighted the lantern instead. It was covered partly with a shade, but soon after ward we were able to remove the shade, and, indeed, we placed the lantern on the table in front of the medium.

The edges of the opening of the curtain were lantern on the table in front of the medium.

The edges of the opening of the curtain were fastened to the corners of the table, and folded and planed over the head of the medium, according to her request. Prof. Assakow, rising, placed his hand within the opening of the curtain, above the head of the medium, and informed us soon that he felt his hand touched reneatedly by fingers. Then his hand was seized and pulled inside of the curtain, and he felt that something was pushed into his hand: a was the small chair. Then the chair was taken from him, and fell upon the floor.

All those present placed their hands within the opening, and felt the fouch of hands. In the dark opening above the medium's head the bluish sparks appeared again and again.

Signor Schiaparelli was atruck foreibly through the curtain on the back and side. his head was covered by the curtain and pulled inside it into the durkness, while his left hand was hedding the hand of the medium and his right hand was still held by Signor Finz. In this position he felt the touch of warm, damp lingers, and saw the sparks describing curves in the air and partially lighting up the hand or the body hearing them. Then he resumed his former position, when a hand appeared at the opening quite distinctly. The medium, never having seen this before, lifted her head to look at it, and soon the hand began touching her face. Dr. du Prel, without releasing the hand of the medium, put his head within the curtain above the head of the medium, and immediately felt his hand touched in several places by fingers. Setween his head and that of the medium he hand was still seen.

Dr. du Prel resumed his place at the table. A GREAT ASTRONOMER BELABORED.

in several places by fingers. Between his head and that of the medium the hand was still seen.

Dr. du Prel resumed his place at the table, and Prof. Aksakow placed a pencil at the aperture. The pencil was taken by the hand, and soon afterward was thrown out through the curtain upon the table. Once a closed fist appeared upon the head of the medium; it opened slowly and showed us the paim with the fingers separated.

It is impossible to tell the number of times that this hand appeared and was touched by us; it is enough to say that doubt was no longer possible; it was really a human hand that we saw and touched, while the body and arms of the medium remained in sight, and her hands were held by those next her.

After the sitting Dr. du Prel was the first to pass into the darkened space, and he announced that there was an impression in the clay. We found in it a deep mark of five fingers

on two occasions, on Sept. 28 and on Oct. 3. PHENOMENA WHICH PREVIOUSLY HAD OCCURRED to a scaled at one end of the only in Darkness obtained in the Light only in Darkness obtained in the Light we had been the victims of no hallucination. WITH THE MEDICAL IN FULL SIGHT.

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In making public this brief and incomplete

ployed. The experience was as delightful as bloyed. The experience was as delightful as it was novel, for all the departures from the conventionalities of written composition were redeemed by a quality that was seen to be peculiar to the studio or to the point of view of an illustrator and a painter.

The dinner was given by Mr. J. Henry Harper in honor of Mr. Alfred Parsons, the English artist who has recently arrived from Japan, and when it is understood that the artist-story teller was Mr. Charles S. Reinhart, in his line a leader among the illustrators and painters of the country, the quality of the story telling will be appreciated; for though Reinhart is an artist in heart and soul and blood and bone.

of a right hand. This was a latting proof that we had been the vicitina of no halidenation. CONCLISION.

In making public this brief and incomplete account of our experiences, we must again at the control of the control of the same conviction and in a more of the manifestations obtained in a more of the manifestation obtained and the manifestation obtained and the manifestation of the story of the same conviction can be affected in the same conviction on the same conviction of the same

Gor. Flower's Double.

It was known to passengers on the cast-bound Southwestern Limited that Gov. Plower was a passenger. Two American express offi-cials were in the smoking car when George F. Hanford, travelling passenger agent of the Central-lindson, entered. "There comes the Governor," said one of the gentlemen. "No, it isn't," replied the other. A wager of \$1 was made. While the money was being about out of pockets in walked Gov. Plower and took his seat opposite Mr. Hanford. This is not the first time that Mr. Hanford has been mistaken for Mr. Flower. From the Albany Evening Journal.